

THE GENUS *Ochyromera* NEW TO THE WESTERN  
HEMISPHERE, WITH A NEW SPECIES AND  
ADDITIONS TO THE JUNK-SCHENKLING  
COLEOPTERORUM CATALOGUS.<sup>1</sup>  
(CURCULIONIDAE: PRIONOMERINAE, ENDAEINI)

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The species of the genus *Ochyromera* are distributed in the Oriental Region and Japan. On June 8, 1959, the new species, undoubtedly an introduced one, was first noticed feeding upon the foliage of Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb.) in Wake County, North Carolina, U.S.A. Specimens were collected and submitted for identification by D. L. Wray, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture in Raleigh. The species was found again during the summer of 1959, and on April 29 and May 18, 1960. On April 29 several lots of Japanese privet seeds were collected, in some of which small larvae were found. These seeds were placed in rearing jars, and on May 24 several adult weevils emerged. Since then many adults have been reared in the laboratory from seeds. The weevils have also been found on glossy privet (*L. lucidum* Ait.), Amur or common privet (*L. amurense* Carr.), and lilac (*Syringa* spp.). However, Japanese privet seems to be the favorite host plant.

*Ochyromera ligustri* NEW SPECIES

(FIGURES 1-8)

Integument testaceous, shiny; pronotum clothed with recumbent, transverse, golden-yellow hairlike scales, with a definite median stripe and an ill-defined lateral stripe where the hairs are more sparse and the integument darker, laterally, in the middle, with a small denuded, impunctate spot. Elytra with similar golden-yellow hairlike scales and suberect black and yellow setae; a small patch of black setae on interval 5 at the base and on intervals 4-5 at about the middle; the whole apical third of elytra, beginning at the suture of the second visible abdominal sternum, dark, black setae more numerous, integument brown, and yellow hairs sparse; intervals 2, 3, and 6 in apical third each with a patch of black setae; a deep depression behind callus. Legs and ventral surfaces covered with golden recumbent hairs, anterior end of metepisternum bare except for a patch of long yellow hairs overhanging the lateral anterior corner. Pygidium exposed, sometimes the apex only in the female.

*Head* with fine punctures dorsally, striolate laterally, thinly clothed with recumbent golden hairs directed anteriorly; eyes subovate, coarsely faceted, more convex an-

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teriorly; forehead with a deep median fovea, ( $\sigma$ ) distance between eyes half the width of rostrum, ( $\text{♀}$ ) distance between eyes as wide as  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of an eye.

*Rostrum* (figs. 4-5) longer than the pronotum in both sexes (but varying considerably in length), distinctly curved, the same width throughout; in male stout, carinated, furrowed, and coarsely punctate in basal half, some punctures confluent, apical area with large but less confluent punctures, scrobes continued beyond antennal insertion; in female slender, carina less distinct and punctures finer; base and ventral side with yellow hairs.

*Antenna* (fig. 6) slender, scape extending to the eye, funicle 7-segmented, first segment widened, second long, segments 5-7 transverse, club with basal segments broad, inserted at about the middle in female and a little beyond middle in male.

*Prothorax* wider than long (13:9), strongly rounded on sides, widest at middle, apex strongly constricted and subtubulate, basal margin shallowly bisinuate, dorsum transversely and longitudinally convex, closely punctate, punctures partly hidden by recumbent golden hairs, which are transverse except anterior to apical constriction where they are oblique, true setae recumbent; propleural vestiture and punctures as on disc.

*Scutellum* brown, subcordate, sparsely setose and punctate, scutellar area dark.

*Elytra* oblong-ovate (29:21), much wider than prothorax, slightly compressed in back of prominent humeri and then gently rounded to the broadly rounded apex, apical calli prominent, longitudinally and transversely convex, on a plane higher than prothorax, highest before middle; intervals on disc broad and flat, finely rugulose, each with a row of stout suberect setae which arise from punctures with anterior margins raised, the setae are dark on dark areas and vice versa but yellow setae occur variably here and there in the dark areas and black setae in the light areas, especially on intervals 1, 3, and 5 on the disc; posterior calli with a tuft of short black and yellow setae, apices of intervals 3 and 9 converge into a raised hump with a tuft of short yellow hairs; striae with small, deep, distinct punctures.

*Legs* (fig. 2) testaceous, clothed with recumbent yellow hairs, densely punctate; front femora very powerful, longer and broader than the rest, with an acute simple tooth which projects to a distance equal to half the width of femur in the middle, mid and hind femora smaller and less strongly toothed; protibiae strongly curved and broadly dilated toward the apex, uncinata, mid and hind tibiae sinuate, uncinata, pretarsal claws divaricate and broadly toothed. Mesosternal process same width from base to apex, perpendicular and broadly truncate, apex sometimes furrowed, appearing bilobed. Visible abdominal sterna 2, 3, and 4 prolonged at sides (fig. 3).

*Length* (from anterior margin of eyes to tip of elytra), female: 3.0-4.7 mm.; width (across widest portion of elytra), 1.6-2.3 mm.; average length, 3.9 mm.; average width, 1.9 mm. *Length*, male: 3.2-4.3 mm.; width, 1.6-2.3 mm.; average length, 3.7 mm.; width, 2.0 mm. *Length of rostrum* (along straight line from lower margin of eye to tip of rostrum): Female, 1.0-1.9 mm.; male, 0.9-1.3 mm.

*Holotype* female, USNM Type No. 65702: length, 4.2 mm.; width, 2.1 mm.; length of rostrum, 1.7 mm., Wendell, North Carolina, June 8, 1959, D. L. Wray, feeding on the foliage of *Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb.

*Paratype series*: 18  $\text{♀♀}$  and 5  $\text{♂♂}$ , all collected at Wendell, North Carolina, August 24, 1959, D. L. Wray. On *Ligustrum* and *Syringa* (lilac). Holotype and 10 paratypes (8  $\text{♀♀}$  and 2  $\text{♂♂}$ ) in the USNM collection. Thirteen paratypes (3  $\text{♂♂}$  and 10  $\text{♀♀}$ ) with the collector, D. L. Wray, North Carolina Department of Agriculture in Raleigh.

*Additional specimens studied*: 1  $\text{♀}$  (IIPIRB No. 59-17400) Clemson, South Carolina, July 16, 1959, Francis McAlister, at light trap. 5  $\text{♀♀}$  and 6  $\text{♂♂}$ , ? Shanghai, China, E. Deschamps collector. Where the latter collection was made is questionable because a discrepancy occurs in the recorded localities of Emile Deschamps. His collection of birds, fishes, plants, reptiles, shells, insects, etc., was purchased by the Smithsonian Institution in 1903. In his first correspondence, from Shanghai, China, July



7, 1902, he stated that his collection consisted of fishes from India, and birds, insects, etc., from Singapore and vicinity. At a later date, July 11, 1903, his correspondence came from San Jose, California, but his collection was listed from Shanghai, China. In reply to this correspondence the curator of reptiles stated that the collection was unsatisfactory because of lack of definite data as to the localities. Although the localities of the collection are doubtful, I believe I can safely assume that the North Carolina species originated from the Orient and was probably introduced into the United States through commerce, with nursery stock.

*Ochyromera ligustri* is to be placed near *O. subcruciata* Marshall and keys out to that species in Marshall (1926, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 9, Vol. XVII, p. 362). Both species have the mesosternal process perpendicular and truncate. *O. subcruciata* differs, however, in the markings of the elytra by having a very broad grey stripe curving from the shoulder to the suture and then out again to the posterior callus, the two stripes forming a common X-like marking.

The tribe Endaeini, which contains the genus *Ochyromera*, is being retained in the subfamily Prionomerinae until a more exhaustive study can be made of its placement. The tribe can be separated from the other groups in the Prionomerinae by the formation of the tooth on the profemora. In most of this subfamily the tooth is serrated, but the genera of the tribe Endaeini (of Prionomerinae) have a tooth on the profemora that is not serrated. This character, in addition to the angulated abdominal sterna, could place the tribe substantially closer to the Ceratopinae.

The following species, described since 1936, will bring the number of species in *Ochyromera* to 24. These additions are to be made in the Coleopterorum Catalogus, auspiciis et auxilio W. Junk, editus a S. Schenkling. Pars 150: S. Schenkling auxilio G. A. K. Marshall, Curculionidae: Subfamily Prionomerinae, page 7, 1936.

### Ochyromera Pasc.

Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. London XII, 1874, p. 31, 33.	
<i>asperata</i> Heller & Gunther, Tijdschr. Ent. d. 79. al/2. 1936, p. 68	Java
<i>brevicornis</i> Mshl., Novitates Zool. v. 42, pt. 3, Mar. 12, 1948, p. 424	N.E. Burma
<i>cognata</i> Mshl., 1. c. p. 425	N.E. Burma
<i>coronata</i> Mshl., 1. c. p. 425	N.E. Burma
<i>decorata</i> Heller, Adh. u. Berlin d. Mus. f. Tierk. u. Volkark zu Dresden, Bd. XVII. nr. 3, 1929, p. 13	Luzon
<i>distinguendo</i> Voss, Decheniana sup. 5, June 1958, p. 109	China
<i>japonicus</i> Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique XVII. 1874, p. 163 ( <i>Minyrus</i> )	Formosa
<i>miwai</i> Kono, Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans. V.16, pt. 1, 1939, p. 27	Formosa
<i>quadrifaculata</i> Voss, Decheniana, sup. 5, June 1958, p. 109	China
<i>sericea</i> Mshl., Novitates Zool. v. 42, pt. 3, Mar. 12, 1948, p. 424	Burma
<i>signatella</i> Voss, Tijdschr. Ent. d. 80, a. 1-2. 1937, p. 141-2	Java

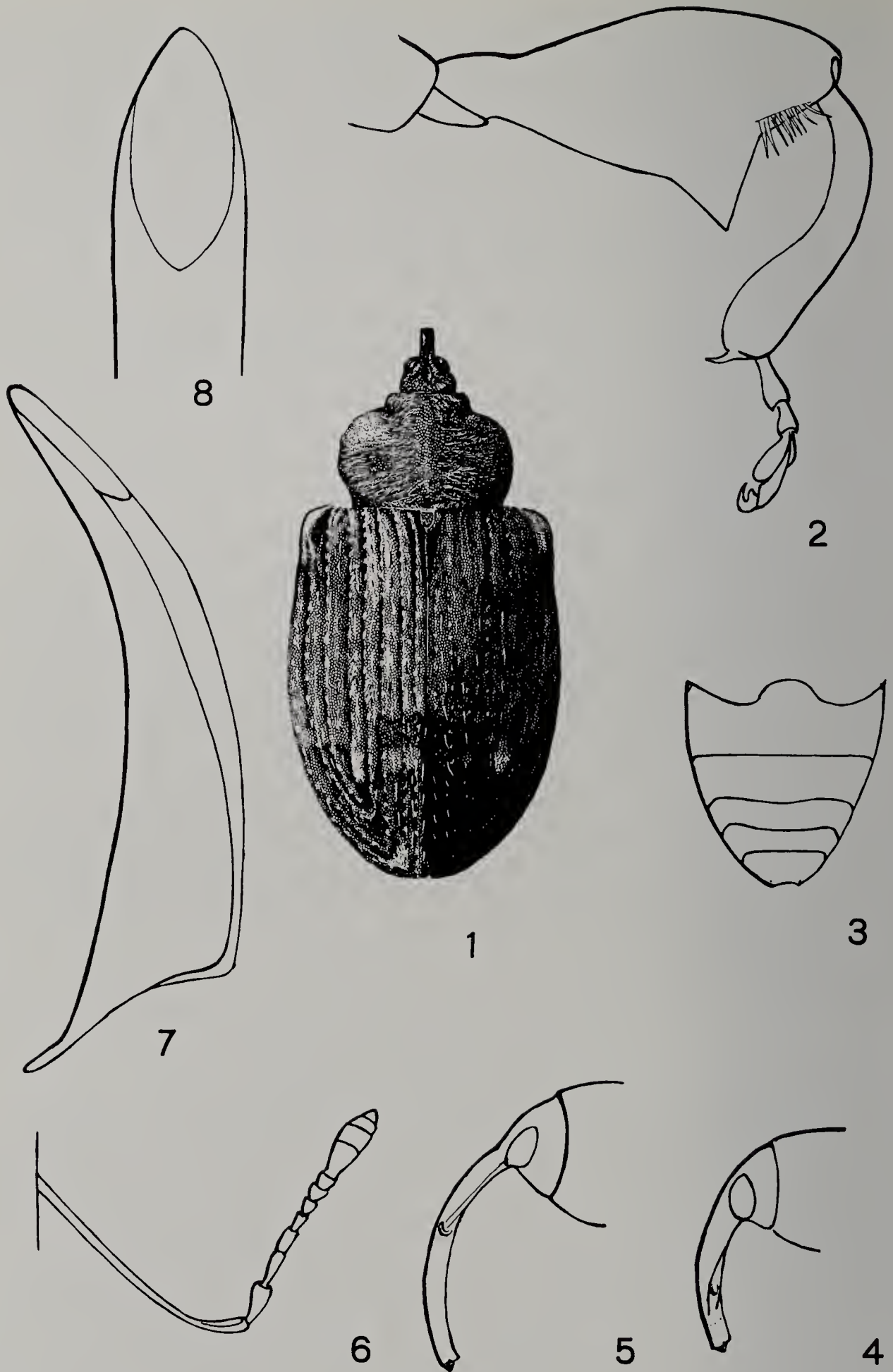


FIGURE 1.—Holotype, *Ochyromera ligustri* n. sp. FIGURE 2.—Anterior view of prothoracic leg. FIGURE 3.—Outline of visible abdominal sterna. FIGURE 4.—Lateral view of male rostrum. FIGURE 5.—Same of female, holotype. FIGURE 6.—Antenna (♀). FIGURE 7.—Outline of lateral view of median lobe of male genitalia. FIGURE 8.—Dorsal view of apex of median lobe of male genitalia.